M. SPITZER'S TREASURES. A London Dealer Buys an Old French Enamel Painting for \$12,000 \$10,000 Paid for a Pair of Androns—A Triptych Which Cost \$2,000 to He Brought Here. Parts, April 18 - The second day of the Spilzer sale was devoted to works of the same character as those sold on Monday. Ivories, enamels, bronzes, and ecclesiastical art works were again sold, and the attendance was made up largely of the experts, museum directors, and dealers who were present on Monday The bidding to-day was brisker than it was yesterday, and the bronzes again brought the

highest figures.

The first object sold was a rectangular ivory plaque, for a book cover, 7 by 4% inches; No.



48 in the catalogue. It was bought for the

Cluny Museum, and \$820 was the price paid. The work dates from the ninth century. No. 40, which was a small casket of Italian workmanship, brought \$1,200. It dates from the tenth century and is carved of bone. Male and female saints with halos, together with a design of leaves and branches, are carved on the sides of the box. It is 5 inches high, 18 inches long, and 8 inches wide. It belonged formerly to the Mayrick collection.

A triptych which sold for \$300 was No. 50 in the catalogue. The central piece represents the Virgin standing under an arch of acanthus leaves, holding in her left arm the infant Jesus, whose hend is surrounded by a nimbus of pearls. On each of the two wings are three medallions of saints and evangelists. This piece is of the Byzantine school, and belongs to the tenth century.

An ivory plaque of the tenth century of Byzantine workmanship sold for \$1,600, It was ornamented with jewels and German enamels of the twelfth century, which depicted the half figure of the Virgin holding the shild Christ on her left arm. The child holds



VENETIAN ANDIRON, NO 1,481. abook in His left hand, and is delivering

the plaque is composed of six rectangular

pleces of gilded silver ornamented with precious stones and filagree work. (No. 54.) A small tox of Arabian workmanship, 5 inches long 3% inches wide, and 3 inches high, No 55, sold for \$2,040. It was bought by Salting, the London dealer. About the base of the box is an inscription in Cuffe letters: "To the name of Allah, the mild and onate. This is the work of the daughter-of the Princess, the daughter of Abd-er-Rahman, Emir of Believers, May the pity and mercy of Allah be upon him."

plaque of the German school of the eleventh century sold for \$840. It was No. 56 and represents the Ascension. Christ is seen holding out His hand to His Father who stands on clouds. Alone stands the Virgin, surrounded by angels and eleven of the

The next work sold was of the eleventh century and of the German school. It was No. 57, and brought \$1,000. It will go to the Cluny Museum. It is a honting hern, two feet long, elaborately carved with animals. The central piece, which is the most elaborate in carving, represents Christ glorified and surrounded by angels and cherubim. The sun and the moon are personified by figures carved above that of Christ. Below the figure of Christ is the Virgin standing with her arm outstretched in an attitude of supplication. No. 50 was a French plaque of the eleventh contury, and sold for \$1.800. On it was repre-



MEDICI VASE, NO. 1,480.

sented Christ seated on a chair without a back. His feet rest on a stool. In his left hand is a closed book, and with the right he makes the sign of the cross. Two pearls form

A rortable altar (No. 60) was bought for the Chany Museum for \$4,800. It is 6 inches high, 12 inches long, and 8 inches wide, and is composed of ivory, gold work, and enamel, and belongs to the German school of the eleventh century. It is rectangular, and rests on four legs in the form of dragons. The altar stone, a piece of red perphry, is inlaid in the cover, which can be lifted off. The wo large sides of the altar are ornamented with three plaques of ivory, encased in frames of enamelled copper. On each plaque are two of the apostles.

A triptych (No. 91) of the fourteenth century sold for \$020. It was French in style and represented scenes from the life of Christ and the

The first of the religious art works sold was No. 239, a casket of copper embossed and enamelled. It is 11% inches high, 16 inches long. and 4 inches wide. It is in the form of a house and each of the sides is ornamented with eight round medallions of saints or bishops a relief; \$1,540 was paid for this piece. The hext article sold was a plaque (No. 250) which brought \$1600. It was of French workmanship made at Limoges in the thirteenth century. The crucifixion with figures of St. John and he Virgin were represented on it. A group of figures embossed on copper and gilded, representiag the presentation in the temple, was No. 242 of the catologue. It sold for \$1,400.

It showed the Virgin standing, and at her left Saint Anne turning toward the infant Jesus as though to life Him toward the altap. St.

Simon stands near her.

A processional cross of silver (No. 302), gilded and partly enamelled, sold for \$1,900. The cross is of solid silver. It is two feet two inches tall, and about twolve inches in width. On the front are represented Christ, Saint John, and the Virgin, with figures of saints and Bishops lower down on the cross. On the reverse side are the Lamb of God, the four vangelists, the Virgin, and Saint Joseph Some of the figures are embossed and others

engraved in the gilded silver.

A bronze estensorium (No. 361), in Spanish style of the late sixteenth century, sold for \$308. It is elaborately carved, and the bronze is gilded. It rests on a square base orna

mented with the faces of angels. The first enamel sold was No. 417, a triptych bought by Durand Ruel for America. It cost \$2,000. The centre represents the Cruci-fixion, the left wing the Flagellation of Christ, and on the right wing is painted the Entombment of Christ. It is 8% inches high and 10 inches wide. It is the work of Nardon Penl-

No. 418, a triptych by the same artist, sold for \$2,020. It shows Christ, the Virgin, and St. John on the central piece, and on the two

wings are Issiah and Hoses.

Another triptych was No. 439, which went for \$3,800. It is the work of Jean IJ. Pénicaud, and represents the family of Saint Anne Each wing is divided into two parts. In the centre are Christ, the Virgin, St. Anne, Cleophas, Joachim, and Salomas, It is 12% inches tall, and, when open, 16% inches wide.
A large enamel painting by Leonard Limoisin was No. 468. . It was a reproduction in fifteen plaques of the engraving made by Rai-



name "Quos Ego." In the top at the left is Juno giving command to Eolus. In the centre Juniter, Venus, Cupid, and Mercury are painted in a medallion surrounded by the signs of the Zodiac. At the right, Cupid is consoling Venus. In the middle, Neptune is calming the winds. Others of the plaques show Eness addressing the Trojans Encas and Achates meeting Venus disguised as a huntress, and six other scenes from

the "Eneid." This was bought by Davies o

London for \$12,800, which is the highest

figure yet paid for any of the works sold. I

is 20 inches high and 16 inches wide. A plaque (No. 469) 4% inches in diameter representing Neptune in a shell drawn by four marine horses and addressing the unchained winds, was sold for \$1,020. A portrait (No 536) of a man, 4% by 4% inches, painted by Pierro Courteys, sold for \$820, and the next number, a portrait of the same subject, by the same artist, brought \$640.

A box (No. 538), 10% by 14% by 12 inches also the work of Courteys, sold for \$2,000. On the cover was a banquet of the gods, after Raphael, and the sides were decorated with mythological scenes and deitles.

A drinking cup (No. 566), signed with the letters "I. C." sold for \$900. It was painted in straw-colored enamel, and ornamented about the base with dragons, sphynxes, and satyrs.

"Young and Old Satyrs' (No. 1,409) was the first of the bronzes sold, and it brought \$700. The old satyr, draped in a skin, presents a cup of wine to a young satyr. The height of the group is 2% feet.



LE TIREUR D'ÉPINE, NO. 1,495 TER.

No. 1,471, "The Death of Adonis," showing Adonis wounded, and supported by Venus and Cupid, sold for \$2,000. It is 18% inches tall. A lamp of the Paduan school of the fifteenth century (No. 1,473), 6% inches tall, in the form of a fantastic animal on three feet, sold for

Two altar candlesticks of Venetian sixteenth century make brought \$6,300. They were No. 1.474 of the catalogue, and are 10% inches high. The triangular base of each is flanked by three chimeras. On top of the chimeras three nude children support on their shoulders a vase adorned with the heads of cherubim. From the vase rises the stem of the can-

A pair of andirons, three feet high (Nos 1.480-1.481), were sold for \$10,200. They are of Venetian make and belong to the sixteenth century. Each is composed of a rectangular base and two caryatides in the form of winged women back to back. One pair of caryatides supports a figure of Apollo nude, and hold-ing a lyre, and the other a figure of Mercury.

Two vases of the sixteenth century, of Italian workmanship (Nos. 1,480 and 1,490), sold for \$1.300. They are of the Medici form. beautifully engraved with figures of warriors and nude women. Each is nearly twenty inches in height.

An antique warrior (No. 1,495 bis), nude and with a sword in his right hand, brought \$840. The figure is eight inches high. The last work sold was an Italian bronze of

the fifteenth century, 614 inches high, representing a young man, nude, drawing a thorn from his foot. It was numbered 1,495 ter. It sold for \$1,300.

PAID A NEWSBOY A LEAD DOLLAR. As He Had 42 Cents in Change at the Time, He Was Held as a Counterfelter.

A man who, when arrested, described himself as William T. Honsel. a bartender, paid for an Evening Sun with a lead dollar on Monfor an FYENIS SUN with a lead dollar on Monday shout 6 P. M. He tried to hide among the Brooklynites who were flocking over the bridge, but the shouts of the newsboy, who had followed him up, soon moved a policeman. Forty-two cents in change, beside the ninety-nine cents the newsboy had given him. were found in his pockets, so he couldn't explain why he had paid for the paper with the counterfeit, even if he didn't know it was bad, when arraigned before Commissioner Shields yesterday. He was held in \$1,000 ball.

Collector Alexander Balled.

John V. Alexander, the collector, who is un der ball for trial on charges of extortion and larceny, was yesterday hailed out in Jefferson Market Court. \$2.500 heing the amount of hail required. Alexander's lieutenants. City Marshal Salmon and Deputy Charles Petersen are still in prison awaiting trial.

What a Well-known Physician Suid.

"They can try this or that," said a physician n St. Luke's the other day. "but give me 'Neuralgine' for my patients when suffering from cold in the throat and chest, causing hoarseness. I like it because it is an external remedy and safe." 50 cents per bottle. All druggists -Adr.

NO DOUBT ABOUT IT AMONG LITTLE BOLLAND RESIDENTS. Mr. Sandford's Children Monn and Scrate

Their Emselated Breasts, and Mr. Vanderburgh's Cow Has a Wenry Look-Powerful Anti-Spells Used in Vain Against the Witch's Winks and Feather Ropes, A small Dutch settlement just outside of

Paterson is known as Little Holland. Many negroes live in the settlement who speak Both the Dutch and the African Americans are now telling stories about a witch. Her name is Mrs. William Geeser, and she lives at 228 Lewis street. She is a tall. gaunt, dark-haired woman, with an uneanny eve and a habit of sticking her tongue in her left check and wriggling it. The wriggle extends to the eye, and as the cheek goes up and down the eye, which is never more than half open, opens and shuts. There is a strango look in the other eye, and this, combined with her hair, which is long, and hangs over her face, gives her a wild appearance. Add to this the fact that she bends away over forward, walks with a shuffle, and talks in a shrill falsetto voice, and you have a fairly good

walks with a shuffle, and talks in a shrill falsetto voice, and you have a fairly good description of this honest woman.

This was the apparition that suddenly opened the door of Police Justice Van-Cleave's office in Paterson on Monday afternoon, and walked in almost frightening his typewriter out of her wits.

"What do you want, woman?" asked the Justice as soon as he recovered himself.

"They called mea witch and they will kill me if I go back. I want them arcested."

"Whom go you want arcested."

"Whom go you want arcested."

"The woman replied that she wanted a man named Peter Sandford who lives in the settlement arrested for accusing her of bewitching his children.

"Madam," said the Justice, "there is nothing in the code covering your case. Go back home."

The woman said nothing, but slowly shuffled out of the room.

A Sun reporter visited the settlement yesterday afternoon. When the residents heard of the resporter's mission they crowded around him and began all at once to tell him of the terrible deeds of Mrs. Geeser. It seems that Mrs. Geeser has been in the witch business only about two months. She used to wash clothes until the brilliant scheme of bewitching the inhabitants entered her head. Then they said she gave up washing and proceeded to be a witch. Up to the present time four thildren, a cow, soveral dogs, and a negret many fate as the Vanderburgh cow, the residents has been the largely increased promothed and the wingsling tongue stilled.

THE RAZOR-BAKK HOG'S PARAIDISE, and the wingsling tongue stilled. barns, and say they intend to keep them there until the fatal eye of the witch is disenchanted. and the wriggling tongue stilled.

The four children who are said to have fallen victims to the witch's power are Jean and Hendrick Sandford and Tom and Adrian Vanderburgh. The Sandfords live in the same house as Mrs. Geeser, and Mr. Sandford says that the woman practised on his two children before going outside. Superstitious people said she was a witch and had enchanted the little ones, and soon many in the settlement began to avoid the woman and ordered their

little ones, and soon many in the settlement began to avoid the woman and ordered their children to avoid her. The Sandford children began to grew thin about a month ago, according to their lather. They were formerly stout and healthy.

"They were not taken sick," said Mr. Sandford yesterday to a reporter; "they simply began to get thin. Every day they got thinner. Then they began to gare around wlidly at times and utter terrible words lMr. Sandford shuddered! But I did not suspect anything terrible until they began to cough loudly and clutch at their threats as though they were choking. They would beat their breasts and cry in unnatural voices. Finally they became wild as hawks, and when worn out with their terrible strugglos they would lie down and moan. We can do nothing with them. Jean was the first to be taken down and Hendrick soon followed. Come and see them now."

The reporter followed the man into a room and saw the two little children. They both sat on the floor, mosning and scratching their naked breasts, which were already sore.

"See them," said Sandford, with tears in his eyes. "That is the way they have seted all along. About a week ago little Hendrick tore open the pillow on his bed. He was in one of his hed fits when he did it, and seemed to be looking for something. While my wile was mending the pillow she felt something hard inside of it. She immediately cut it open and searched through the feathers. She found a long plaited rope made of feathers, a piece of plass, a chicken's foot, and a piece of pie crust. My wife burst into tears when she saw the feather rope. In our country feather ropes of three plaits like that one are said to belong

glass, a Common that into toars when she saw the feather rope. In our country feather ropes of three plaits like that one are said to belong to the devil, and whiches are the only ones who possess them. I took the rope to a Belgian priest, who lives a distance down the road, and when he saw it he shook his head and said: "Some one is working you harm. Peter, said: out for them!" Then he examined the

to the devil, and witches are the only ones who possess them. I took the rope to a leigian priest, who lives a distance down the road, and when he saw it he shock his head and said: "Some one is working you harm. Peter. Look out for them?" Then he examined the rope more closely, and finally toid me to look out for a woman. for it was a woman who was working the spell against me, he said. He said that the woman, was somebody who was continually borrowing from me. I thought of Mrs. Geeser then. She was always borrowing from me, and I would have spoken to the priest about her, but he said:

"I can tell you how to break this spell. Take a sauceran, put a little water into it, and then make each of your children spit in it three times a day for three days. On the third night place the saucepan on the slove, and when it boils you will either see the face of the woman who is working this spell or the spell will be broken.

"I followed instructions, and on the third night, when the water in the saucepan bogan to boil, I heard a noise behind me, and, looking around, I saw Mrs. Geeser standing in the doorway. Still I was not satisfied that she was the witch, so to make sure I visited a fortune teller. She told me to go and look in the other pillow of my children's bed and I would find another feather rope. Then she said that I was to lend nothing to ampbody and to beware of a woman, particularly one living in my own house. Outside of Mrs. Geeser, my wife is the only woman living in our house. When I got home i cut open the other pillow and found a bunch of feathers, but not a feather rope. I have no dout it was just as bad. What io do I do not know. I openly accused Mrs. Geeser, but she wriging on the normal was bad. What io do I do not know. I openly accused Mrs. Geeser, but she wriging on the normal was bad. What io do I do not know. I openly accused Mrs. Geeser, how the wriging on the rong of his down to the fermion of the wind heart of the wind heart of the woman had tried to have heart of the wind heart of the wind

lecause he was under the influence of the witch.

On his way out of the settlement the reporter met a little pickantony carrying a can of milk. He asked the child what she knew about witches. The little one rolled her eyes until the whites showed and said:

"We got un witch here. She doan' do nuffin' but wiggle her eye and you go crazy. We's goin' ter kill her.

"What!" gasped the reporter.

"Um, we's goin' ter kill her. She druy Pete away from Phobe an Phobe doan' do nuffin' but cry. She makes cars and dogs crazier'n bugs. She kin do anything," and the little colored girl looked uneasily around. "Dey do say she biles finger nalls, an' any one dat does dat's a witch. She kain hurt me, though," said the little girl, grinning until she showed all of her white teeth, "cuz I carry dat," and the child displayed a moth-caien rabbit's foot.

"Dat rabbit" she said, "crawled inter a gravyard backwards at midnight, an' were killed by a nigger wiv der hiccoughs. Dat's um left hind foot," and the little girl went on her way back to the settlement.

MONTH CARLO PROFITS.

Twenty-four Million France for the Last Year-Increase of Rowdylam.

The Monte Carlo gambling establishment made more money during its last financial year, which ended the first of this month, than ever before in its history. This fact is especially notable because the season has been an exceptionally bad one for all the other Riviera resorts. The total receipts from the gaming tables in the twelve months were over 24.society, which officially goes by the euphonious and more delicate name of the Société des Bains de Mer et Cerole des Etrangers du Mon-aco, will be able to pay a dividend of about 41 per cent. for the year on the nominal value of each share. This is the largest dividend it has ever paid. The face value of a share is 500 france, but the setual value is quoted to-

THE RAZOR-BACK HOG'S PARADISE.

Down on the Muskrat Marshes of Fishing Bay, Maryland.

100,000 muskrats every winter and spring, trade in the skins of these animals with undisguised pleasure. This duty is the making away with the hundreds of surpius muskrat carcasses that accumulate about the huts of the trappers and hunters, for although the flesh of the muskratis an important article of food with the muskraties and their families, they necessarily gather a great deal more of it than they can consume themselves, and so the razor back comes to them and uses up the surpius. As to the matter of this not over particular class of people making food of the muskrat, though they are only making a common diet of what many high-up folks with a culityated paiste, down in that land of terrapin and cauvasback duck, consider a great delicacy.

"These razor-back hogs gruntand snort and squeal around those muskrating huts by the score, and seem to be nobody's property any more than the buzzards are. A remarkable thing about them is that, although they devour untoid pounds of fat and judey muskrat meat every day, they never show the richness and generosity of their keeping by adding a single pound of flesh to their attenuated bodies.

"Lawd!" said an old darky muskratter to me once, 'yo' can't fat one o' dem raz' back hogs no mo' 'n yo' kin a cel rack, sah!"

"They have another kind of live stock down there that seems to be indigenous and peculiar to that queer region. This is an animal called the marsh cow. It is dwarfish, tangle-haired, and scrawny. It has long, crooked horns, wrinkled like a merino ram's. During the summer these cattle find good pasturage on the lowlands, but they are so wild that when they are wanted by the trappers they have to be rounded up and corralled. Sometimes, late in the fail, they leave the lowlands and take to the woodel uplands, and will not appear again unloss very cold weather drives them back to the woodel uplands, and will not appear again unloss very cold weather drives them back to the woodel uplands, and will not appear again unloss very cold weather drives them back to the woodel uplands, and will not appear again unloss very cold weather drives th

A Swindler Profits by Prefending that He Kept the Gats of Meaven, The police of the district round Bezdon.

Hungary, are looking for the man who recentwindled the willow Rezzel under the pre tence of his being St. Peter.

don, died throe weeks ago. He left his small farm and \$400 in the savings bank to his childless widow. As Bezdon is a little nest of a place, every inhabitant know of the bequest, as well as of the withdrawal of \$200 from the bank by Mrs. Rezge. On the evening of the day when she drow the money Mrs. Rezgei tied up the bills in a handkerchief, and laid the bundle under her pillow before going to

tied up the bills in a handkerchief, and laid the bundle under her pillow before going to bed. Shortly before midnight she was roused by a knock at her door.

"Who is there?" she called. The answer shook her simple, superstitious heart with fear. It was:

"I am he, the holy Peter, who watches at the gate of heaven. Open to me: I bring a message from your husband."

Mrs. Resget fearfully obeyed her visitor's command, and a bearded figure in flowing white garments entered, took a seat, and in hibbleal language informed the old woman kneeling at its feet that her husband had waited for two days at the gate of heaven, through which he could not be admitted until his sins should have been washed away. The expense attendant upon cleaning Mr. Resget of his sins, the figure added, would be \$400.

Without he-station Mrs. Resget handed to the supposititious St. Peter the handkerchief containing \$200 and promised to give him mext evening the other \$200 necessary to open the gates to the spirit of her husband.

St. Peter accepted the money and promised to return in twenty-four hours for the rest. When on the next day Mrs. Resget drew the rest of her deposit from the savings bank, the Prosident became anxious for the welfare of the old woman and asked her what she intended to do with the money. She told him, and he at once sent to the nearest town for a policeman. The policeman, however, did not understand the urgency of the call, and delayed his response for twelve hours. Meaning "St. Peter' had obtained the balance of the ransom for Mr. Resgeland had vanished.

Charged with Tryleg to Murder a Miser.

Charged with Triting to Murder a Miser. BOSTON, April 18.-II. G., Day, said to have een a recent Law and Order League de tective, and Frank Chandler, an ex-police officer of Malden, were arrested last night. cer of Maiden, were arrested last night, charged with having made several attempts to rob and murder William Warren, an aged resident of Saugus and a reputed miser, who was said to have secreted large sums of money about his house. Warren has been attacked and driven from his home several times by masked men, who have tried, it is said, to shoot him. In Chandler's house, which is the nearest one to where Warren lives, the police found pistels, gags, knives, billies, dark lauterns, &c.

Embrazier Smith Weeps When Sentenced, formerly paying teller of the First National Bank this city, pleaded guilty to embezzling \$59,000, and was sentenced to seven years imprisonment and a fine of \$10,000. Judge Wales spoke with much feeling and with some severity. Smith wept as the last words of the sentence were uttered.

THE TRIAL OF DR. BUCHANAN.

PROF. VAUGHAN ESTABLISHES LABORATORY IN COURT.

Experiments Made by Profs, Witthnus and Doremus which They Said Proved the Presence of Morphine in Mrs. Buchanna's Body Repeated Before the Jury to Prove that They Are Not Conclusive at All.

This was the scene in Recorder Smyth's court com yesterday morning when the trial of Dr. Buchanan, accused of wife poisoning, was resumed: Witness Vaughan sat in the witness chair to the left of the Recorder. Before him was a table on which were bottles, test tubes, evaporating dishes, and the usual outfit found on the deaks of students in laboratories. By the side of the witness, and between him

and the jury, stood Dr. Schoele, another expert in chemistry, who had a large box filled with bottles of chemicals. In front of the witness were crowded the lawyers and experts for the prosecution, and behind him was a crowd of reporters. The court room was packed, as usual, with a crowd more than usually anxious to hear and observe, for it was known that the witness was going to make some experiments which, to the general public, seemed in the nature of black art

The jurymen were in a fretful mood, for the prospect was to them only a prolongation of their misery. The foreman read a morning paper. No. 10 held his bored head in his hands. No. 7 demanded that the windows be opened. No. 12 asked questions.

When everything was in readiness the witnoss displayed two small vials, one of which he said contained a solution of 1-10 grain of morphine and ptomaines from a human pancreas, and the other pancreas ptomaines in a solution of alcohol to which no morphine had been added. He said he proposed to make alx of the tests used by Drs. Witthaus and Doremus in their investigations in the present case, and would show that the promaines would give the same chemical result as the morphine mixed with ptomaines. Ptomaines are a sometimes poleonous product of either animal or vegetable decomposition. Then he began his work, explaining things as he proceeded, handling the various long-named chemicals given to him by his assi-tant, with the familiar case of a Broadway barkeeper adding a dash of absinths to a cockiall. Sometimes the liquid in his test tube would boil and bubble, the contents in his evaporating dishes would smoke and change colors, and at other times he would hold up a tube filled with many-colored liquids in clearly defined layers. When a test was completed the dishes or tubes which had been used to obtain the result were pa-sed around the box of jurymen, and they were asked to pass upon the question whether the "reaction" showed green, blue, yellow, changing to orange brown, or what not. Some of the jury would smell the result, some observe its color, some poke it with a tentative flager, and some pass it quickly by as an unclean thing.

Mr. Wellman sparred for wind, "Not a bit like the color in the accepted leat," he remarked to Prof. Doremus in a loud "aside."

"That remark made before the jury was unjust and unfair, "portested Mr. Brooke.

Mr. Wellman instantly had on his baby stare and said: "Your Honor, it was neither unjust nor unfair. I simply whispered to Prof. Doremus that this color freshing his voice) was not a little bit like the real thing."

"The jury will pay no attention to the District Attorney's remarks," said the Recorder.

"I only wish your Honor could see them." concluded Mr. Wellman, in an injured tone, and then he looked at the jury as if about to weer.

"The District Attorney will ploase susrend. "The witness is about to make another dish." in a solution of alcohol to which no morphine had been added. He said

"The District Attorney will please suspend.

weer.

"The District Attorney will please suspend. The witness is about to make another dish," said his Honor, and leaned over to look on, as if the toxicologist was about to prepare a torrapin stew in a new style.

One of the tests which should have given a yellow reaction turned out a lovely violet in the evaporating dishes. "The dishes are not clean," explained the witness.

A couple of reporters took the glasses from their watches and offered them up in the interest of science and space. The witness used them in making another test, but with no better result.

"This test is not a characteristic one, any way," said the witness.
When the show was over the witness said:
"As a result of the experiments I have here made, my conclusion is that I could not tell, unless I knew in advance, which of the tests were made with ptomaines and which with ptomaines and morphine. As a matter of fact the tests made with ptomaines and morphine have given results which more nearly correspond to the characteristics of the results made with pure morphine, according to the authorities on such methods of testing.

Mr. Wellman asked: "Do you deny that Profs. Witthaus and Doremus found morphine in the tests they made?"

"I dony emphatically," answered the wit-

Profs. Witthaus and Doremus found morphine in the tests they made?"

"I deny emphatically," answered the witness, "that they have produced any sufficient evidence going to prove the existence of morphine in the parts of the body of the deceased examined by them."

"What promaine will give chemical reaction identical with morphine?"

"Indo."

"You discovered tyrotoxicon?"

"I claim that honor."

"What is it?"

"The poison found in cheese."

"What is its formula?"

17 19 3."
"And morphine was discovered some seven-

"And morphine was discovered some seventy-live years ago?"
"Something like that."
"Yet you claim here that Profs. Doremus and Witthaus, using an accepted scientific method, could not find morphine, which has been exhaustively studied and written about for three-quariers of a century, whose formula is known; could not find it in a known mass, yet you can find tyrotoxicon, which has never yet been isolated in a chemically pure state, and whose formula is unknown?

To this the witness answered that he believed Profs, Doremus and Witthaus were mistaken in their observations of the chemical reactions in their experiments.

Mr. Wellman returned to indol.
"In your book on ptomaines you speak of morphine-like substances found in examinations in supposed polsening cases, yet your book does not refer to indois?"
I supposed chemists would never confuse them."
"And you still suppose so?"

"And you still suppose so?"

"No-o-o," answere it the witness.

The next expert witness for the defence was Dr. Walter Theodore Scheels of the universities of Berlin and Boun. Ho is a handsome young man of 20, handsome in spite of the five "zweikampf" scars which seam his face and tell of the fierce student duels he has fought while incidentally preparing to prove that New York's exicologists and pathologists are steeped in ignorance. However profound the young German student may prove to be, any one can see at a glance that he is a man who would rather fight than drink bear.

The prosecution has in its good company of counsel Mr. Osborne of South Carolina, sometimes referred to at the reporters' table as "Hoke" Osborne. He, too, is young handsome, lattle-scarred, and a fighter. If Mr. Osborne cross-examines Mr. Scheele, it is predicted that there will be a sudden and delightful end to the sad monotony of the proceedings. Dr. Scheele started in by felling the jury that the mothods approved of in America for determining anything about poisons are all moss-covered, shell-worn, stale, flat, and forsotten in the tighting dormitories of Bonn.

Then the court took an adjournment.

CONNECTICUT'S STATE PRISON.

Testimony of Inhumanity Toward a Half. HARTFORD, April 18.-The special committee evestigating the management of the State prison at Wethersfield and the conduct of Warden Chamberlain, gave the first public hearing to-day in the Hall of Representatives. Ger. Haven, the new Warden, produced the books of the prison. The first witness was exOverseer Frank J. Martin, who was suspended
by Warden Chamberiain about two weeks ago,
after having worked about six years at the
prison. He told of the case of James Smith,
who was sentenced to prison for one year in
April. 1892. Smith was foolish in his
conversation and habits, unable to work, and
was confined in the solitary light dungeon,
where there were no facilities for washing.
He was suffering from chronic diarrhota, was
treated by the doctor, but had not sufficient
intelligence to take medicine. His nose had
to be held while the medicine was poured
down his throat. He had a large sore on his
heel, produced by nalis in his shoes. Smith
did not know enough to take off his shoes. He
lost flesh rapidly and continued to fail. He
was in the dungeon from June to October, was
taken from there to the hospital, and died a
few days later. When he was removed one of
his legs and an arm had mortified. He had
made appeals to be removed in vain. books of the prison. The first witness was ex-

Suicide of a Son of One of the Hutchinson Family of Singers, SPRINOPIELD, Mass., April 18.-George

famous Hutchinson family of singers, committed suicide near Charlemont yesterday by lying down on the railroad track before an ap-proaching train. He was demented and for three or four years had been an object of charity. MR. LILLIS SAYS IT.

That Queen Victoria's Horses Wear False Talle, and He Has Seen 'Em.

I rom the San Properties Examine

Talle, and He Has Seen Em.

1 From the San Promition Emission.

"The most curious thing I ever saw in my travels." said S. C. Lallis, who had just returned from Entrope. "was one day in England, right after a friend and I had attended a session of Parliament. We wanted to see the stables of Quoen Victoria. We had been teld that their were some spiendid horses there, and being interested in line horses, we thought we would take a look at them.

"So we climbed aboard a hansom and started. The cabman drove us un to a big gate, where there was a goggeous fellow with a tall hearskin hat on. We had to give him a shilling, and we dien't go more than twelve feet before he handed us over to another fellow in need of a shilling, and so on. I think it was repeated about eight times, and I parted with about eight shillings before we got to the first stable.

There were six yellow horses in that, and aix brown horses in the stable adjoining. Six of these horses make up a team for the Queen. The fellow that was showing us the horses said these were very fine indeed, and altogether just the thing for her Majesty.

"I took a look at them and couldn't see a thing about them to recommend them. To me they looked just like so many common plugs, about sixteen hands high, especially the brown one, to which our particular attention was directed. I said I thought they would be gentle, and that I didn't think the Queen need be afraid of their running awas.

"Suddenly they flared around and I saw three of them were rat talls. Then I was more astonished than ever. What,' I said, 'the Queen satisfied to drive those ornery old rattall horses? This beats me.

"On, we fix that all right,' said the attendant, and with that he whipped down a false tall—nice, black, and flowing as you please—and buckled it on. It was done so well that you wouldn't know it was a false tail. Then he orought down the other tails and showed them to us. That sir, was the strangest thing I saw in Europe, and astonished me the most. I never knew they had false tails f

Prehistorie Ruins in Africa.

From the St. Louis Glob- Democrat.

Prehistoric Buins in Africa.

From the St. Louis globe-Democrat.

"I have just returned from Europe," said Howard Hoffman, "whore I have sojourned ever since my roturn from Zanzibar, six months ago. I have been pursuing a course of investigation in the British Museum that I had hoped would throw some light on the recent discoveries that have been made in Africa. Not far into the interior of Africa from Zanz lar I, in company with others, recently discovered inness of a prehistoric city of no small dimensions. This city that I speak of must have leen a capital of some ancient provine or kingdom. It was some five miles equare and was surfounded by a wall of masonry, the foundations, with a few projections, of which still remain and indicate an excellent knowledge of masonry. The wall was unloubtedly meant for protection against enemies, for it was strongly built and must have been at least twenty feet high. It is now overgrown by great tropical vines, and parts of it extend through impenetrable movases.

"Inside a few remains of houses still exist, and the outlines of a great temple or palace on the highest ground within the enclosure. Some excavations have been made and a few relica brought to light, such as portery of the Egyptian type, and broken bits of welded copper that may have come from a suit of mail. Some idea of symmetry must have obtained in that distant period, for the houses were built along streets or winding lanes, the precursor of our modern thoroughfares. The whole is over-grown at present by a mass of tropical plants and great old trees that have been, standing modern thereughfares. The whole is over-grown at present by a mass of tropical plants and great old trees that have been standing for bundreds of years. To what aution those people belonged cannot be told, but the ruins would indicate that once Africa's shores were the seat of a great civilization and a great commerce."

"Corns are bad," said the philosophic bootblack. "Yours seem to hurt you some. Strange what lots of people have corns. Over 90 per cent. of the men who come to get a shine have corns. How do I know it? How do I know you have a corn? By finding it, of course. Gently? All right, I wen't hurt you, gur'nor. As I was saying, ninety out of every hundred have corns. People say it's tight boots, but I don't believe it. Those who have the worst corns wear boots that are too large hundred have corns. People say it's tight boots, but I don't believe it. Those who have the worst corns wear boots that are too large for them. What gives them corns then? Well, I'll tell you. It is wearing boots all day long. "Seldom do you see Europeans bothered with corns, especially Englishmen. Nearly every American has thom. The former never wear their boots all day. They have walking hoots to the office. Once there they put on a thin house boot. When they go home about 5 o'clock in the evening the first thing they do is to put on their slippers. The result is that the feet are always cool, the pressure never constant and no muscle tried beyond its power. Far otherwise the American. He goes down to work at 8 o'clock in the morning, and is hurrying and scurrying in the same boots until 6 o'clock. Then he hurries home to dinner, hurries through dinner, and, still wearing the same boots, goes to his lodge or elsewhere and returns at midnight, his feet having been cramped up for fourteen hours out of the twenty-four in the one pair of boots. The result is corns and bunions."

Casey When You Knew How.

From the limited Journal,

Casey was digging a ditch in the street in front of his house for the purpose of making a connection with the sewer. He had a large pile of dirt thrown up in the roadway, and he was rapidly increasing it when stopped by a policeman.

That are yez doin' there, Casey?"

"Don't yer see O'im diggin'?"

"Hov yez a permit to blockade the sthrate with that pile of dirt?"

"Ol how not?"

"Ol how not."
"Thin, don't yer know that yez how no right to put that dirt there?"
"That will Ol do wid it, thin?" inquired the puzzled Casey.

"Oh, jist dig another hole an' t'ro it in,"
answered the man of the brass buttons as he sauntered slowly away, swinging his club.

Mr. Boon's Unsucersuful Scheme

Irea he Ulca Bails Press.

It is related of one of the enripsettlers of this section named Boon, from whom Boonville was named, that he decided to engage in sugar making on an extensive scale. Cane sugar was not as cheap then as now, and he believed there would be a demand for maple at good prices the year round. He employed men to make buckets (dug out of basswood logs) to catch the sap, and made extensive arrangements to make maple sugar all summer. Before his appearatus was fully completed the flow of sap storped. Disgusted with a business that would not last over a month in a year, he turned his attention to building a town, which proved a success. From the Utter Dails Pros

An extraordinary thing happened during Mr. Seney's last liness. While a friend was with him he was smitten with a violent attack of angina pectoris. It seemed as though his sufferings were more than the body could stand and survive. The paroxysm lasted for more than an hour. After it had passed he opened his eyes as one who awakes from a sound sleep and said to his friends: "Why, I have been asleep, haven't I?" So that it seemed that that excess of pain and struggle had readly produced a sort of angesthesia, and the case will be discussed at a meeting of one of the medical faculties. from the Philadelphia Press

Mr. Holbert's Simmering Well.

Mount Vermon. Tex. April 8.—Four miles southwest of this place is a great phenomenon on the farm of Marvel Holbert. Last July he dug a well. Going to the dopth of fifty feet and getting no water, work was suspensed and the well covered up. Last week Mr. Holbert, massing by uncovered the well, and to his surprise hot steam gushed out in his face, and on examination it was found that a ven of hot water about six inches in diameter had burst in through the bottom and stands at depth of eighteen feet, holling like a teakettle over a slow fire. From the Gulzest a I ally News,

Peppers Grew in His Midst. From the Philade'plin Press.

Long Branch, April 11.—Elmer Perrine died yesterday of consumption of the howels. Perrine was 26, and leaves a widow and two children. Feveral mouths ago Perrine ato red pappers for his dinner. The seeds todged in his stomach, germinated, and made him ill. To remove the pappers he was compelled to take strong ancies. It is said this brought on the disease that terminated in his death. Upon several occasions he coughed up several partially grown peppers.

Unearthed a Glant's Skull. From the Chicago Herald.

Belliars, O., April 9.—The work of removing the old Indian mound in Wainut Grove, Martin's Ferry, goes on slowly, owing to the care exercised that none of the interesting relicate be found in it be lost. Probably the most interesting article taken from the mound is a huge skull, which would seem to indicate that in the days of the mound builders there were giants abroad. This skull is at least twice as large as the normal average of today. This skull is in good preservation.

Wauldn't Pay for Illumination, From the Lexiston Evening Journal.

One day this week a fellow with the worst kind of a toothache creat timidly into a certain Lewiston dentist's office.

"What do you ask for pulling a tooth?" queried he, holding on to his face.

"Fifty cents without gas, a dollar with gas," replied he of the forceps.

The isliow started as if he was shot.
And what do you suppose he said!

"If you can't pull my tooth in broad daylight without gas I'll go somewhere where they can!"

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

Sun rises... 5 16 | Sun sets... 6 43 | Noon sets. 10 50 Sandy Hook, D 58 | Gov, Island, 10 10 | Hell Gate. 12 05

Se Havel, from New York for Southampton, of Sellly, we Didam, from New York for Boulogne, passed Beach, we Italia, from New York for Newcastle, of Dunnes Head.

| Dubbeidam, Rotterdam 5:30 A. M. | 7:80 A. H. |
|--|-------------|
| Friesland Antwerp F 6 00 A. M. | 8:00 A. N. |
| Majestic Laverpool 5:30 A M | H BO A M |
| Yumuri, Bayana 1 00 P. M. | 8 00 P. M. |
| | C. Carlotte |
| Augusta Victoria, South- | |
| Ciuded Condai, Havana 10:00 A. M. | 12:00 M. |
| Colombia, Coron 10:00 A. M. | 12:00 M. |
| Nacoochee, Savannah | 8:00 P. M. |
| Norwegian, Glasgow | 6:00 P. W. |
| Trimdad, Bermuda 1 200 P. M. | B:00 P. M. |
| INCOMING STEAMSHIPS. | |
| Montana Pundes | |
| Croft Dundee | Aneil 3 |
| GeorgiaGibraltar | April 1 |
| Yera Lisban | April 1 |
| Yucatan Ilavana | |
| Alene Kingsten | |
| Philadelphia La Guayra | April H |
| Rhy dand Antwerp | |
| Weimar Bremen | |
| California | April 6 |
| City of Para Colon | April 13 |
| AlamoColon | Acett 19 |
| Siberian Giangow | April 7 |
| Fiberian Giangow Trave Breinan April 21. | April 13 |
| | |
| BritannicLiverpool | April 13 |
| France London Nasanu | April 13 |
| Tagringa Hamburg | April |
| Taormina | |
| Etruria Liverpoot | April 15 |
| La Touraine | April 16 |
| Italia Liverpoot bristiansand | April 12 |
| Richmond Hill. London | April |
| Cynthiana | April 6 |
| | |

Business Motices.

"Joy for a Heason." Beauty and comfort combined. Money saved. Me-ANN'S Gentlemen's Hats, 210 Bowery.

Hem-O-Rene, the great internal remedy for Piles. Harmiess, effective, \$1 a bottle at druggists. Trade supplied by Byram Medicine Co., Newark, N. J.

CHAVEN-MARTIN, On April 18, at Grace Church, the Right Rev. Bishop of New York and Dr., William R. Huntington officiating, the Earl of Graven to Cornelia Martin, only daughter of Bradley

1883, in the Church of the Holy Spirit, Bath Beach, N. Y., by the Rev. John W. Kramer, Elizabeth Mary Rhodes to Dr. John Little Modal, of Brooklyn, N. P POLLOCK—Meall Pin E.—On Tuesday, April 18, 1803, at Calvary Chapel, Washington, D. C., by the Rev. John A. Aspinwall, D. D., Charles M. Pollosk

1803, at Calvary Chape, Washington, D. C., by the Rev. John A. Aspinwall, D. D., Edward L. Pollock and Calharine, daughter of the late William J. Me-

DIED.

ANGEVINE,-On April 18, 1893, T. W. Angevine,

at his late residence, 60 liope st., Williamsburgh, COSTEELO,—On Mouday, April 17, A. B. Costella, in the 64th year of his age, of pneunonia, at his residence, 68 Cottage st., Jersey City Heights. Funeral to take place on Thursday from 6t. Joseph's

please copy.

DAUCH .- Suddenly, on April 16, Margareth Dauch, wife of Frederick Dauch, at her late residence, 2,208

Funeral Wednesday, April 19, at 9:30 A. M. sharp, thence to St. Thomas's Church, 118th st., near St. Nicholas av., where a solemn requiem will be offered for the repose of her soul, Interment Cal-

vary. Omit flowers. GRAY,-Suddenly, on April 19, 1893, William E. Gray, at his late residence, 210 West 72d st. Notice of funeral herenfter.

hings county Ireland Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to at-tend the funeral from her reaid nee, 440 East 14th at., on Friday, April 21, at 10 A. M., thence to the

picase copy.

WYN.-Suddenly, Samuel G., son of Mrs. Julia L.

his late residence, corner Broadway and Jamaica av., on Thursday, April 20, at 2 o'clock P. M. sharp, McENTEE,—On Monday, April 17, 1893, at her late

residence, 407 West 47th at . Mary, beloved wife of Bernard McEntee

at his late restdence. Irvington-on-the-Hudson. Interment at Paterson, N. J.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral services from his late residence, 478 Wil-loughby av., Brooklyn, N. Y., on Wednesday even-ing April 19, at a celock. WENTEL-At his residence, Sackman at, and Sei-

mont av., 26th ward, Brooklyn, an Monday mora-ing, John Werth, aged 52 years and 16 days. telatives and friends are cordially invited to attend

the funeral at his late residence on Thursday, at 3 o'clock. NAPLE GROVE CEMETERY, on the Long Island Rail-oad at Maple Grove Station. City office, 1,278 B way.

Sperial Hotices. A .- THE HOLLY WOOD HOTELS,

Long Branch, N. J.

Address LEON COTTENTIN. FRED. HOEY. Manager CHILDREN HAVING WORMS
Require immediate attention. REGWN'S VERMIPUGE
COMPITE are the PL-ST WORM LOZENGES to use.
Give relief quickly. For sale by druggists. 25c. box.

REEP LOOKING YOUNG BY USING HAVE HAR HEALTH Makes hair grow dark think

WE ARE FURLIC HENEFAUTORS—Good Reading to Everybody for Almost Nothing. Read this Dickens. Compete Worse, allow in the bid second of the control of the cont

day at five times that amount.

The present capital of the society is 30,000,-000 francs, divided into 60,000 shares. A majority of the stock is in few hands, and only holders of more than 200 shares are allowed to vote at the business meetings and share in the management: This has shut out all but about a dozen shareholders. Efforts are making looking to a redivision of the stock and an increase of capital. It is proposed to split up the shares into fifths and redistribute them

"If you would see the razor-back hog in his paradise," said a Marylander, "go down among the muskratting villages along Patuxent River and the border of Fishing Bay. The muskratters are a tattered and unkempt race of beings, and they slaughter not less than being their only visible means of supmarshes, and the extraordinary number of their children is equalled almost by the number of razor-back hogs of a particularly sharp and prominent-spined species. This nondescript member of the porcine family has an important duty to perform in these upique settlements, and he does it untiringly and with undisguised pleasure. This duty is the

PERSONATING ST. PETER.

Franz Rezgoi, a peasant proprietor in Bez-

WILMINGTON, Del., April 18.-In the United

"I don't know."
"What is the formula of morphine?"
"C H O

"And you still suppose so?"

Sanay Hook, b os | Got, island, 10 | feet of Sanay Hook, b ost of the land of

Head, ra Lake Superier, from New York for Liverpool, of Brow Head.
Se Headunsfield, from Paiermo for New York, passed of the factor of the Paiermo for New York, passed of the factor. Sa Rdam, from Rotterdam for New York, to Wilkommen, from Unklaven for New York. Sa Windirop, from St. John for New York.

April 18

A National Protection Association arainst erre throats and asthma, with Adamon's Betafic Cough balan as its standard remedy, would benefit the people. All druggists. Trial buttles, 10 cents.

For an Erritated Throat, Cough, or Cold. Brown's Bronchial Troches" are offered with the silest confidence in their efficacy. 25 cents a box.

MARRIED.

pine, Esq.
POLLOCK-MeALPINE,-On Tuesday, April 18.

aged 40 years.
Funeral services on Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock

R. C. Church at 10 o'clock A. M. where a solema high mass of requiem with be offered for the happy repose of his soul. New York and Dublin papers

Notice of funeral hereafter.

GRENNAN.—On Tuesday, April 18. Margaret Rose, aged 17 years and 4 months, beloved daughter of William and Bridget Grennan, native of Rahan,

Immagulate Conception Church, East 14th at. Inand the late Samuel Gwyn, aged 32 years.

Funeral services at his late renkience in Bath Beach,
Long Island, Wednesday evening, April 19, at 6
o'clock

o'clock,

MULL-HOLLLAND,—In Brooklyn, on April 18,
1802, James, the beloved husband of Mary Mullholiand, in the 35th year of his age.
Relatives and friends of the family and also the
members of Sr. Malachi's Council, No. 100, C. R. L. are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from

Bernard Mchintee.
Notice of funeral hereafter.
BENNIE.—At Irvington. on April 18, 1803, Prank
Depell, son of George W. and Lavina F. Hennia,
aged 20 years.
Relatives and friends are invited to attend services.

VANMIZE,-In Utica, N. V. April 17, 1803, Ebenesee Funeral at Ution.

WORTHEN, -On Monday, April 17, 1800, Harry Worthen, only chi'd of A Virginia and the late Wil-

X-304 Opens June 1, 1803.

Reu Publications.

750 Bacon's "Novum Organum," Hallam's "Rac Mollere's "Playa" "Saracens," "Nodern Parela Mollere's "Playa" PRATT 106,045 er.